## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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## SUCCESS OF M'CLELLAN.

Desperate Battle Near Richmond.

Savage Attack of the Rebels on the Right Flank of General McClellan's Army.

Gen. Casey's Division Broken and Disunited by the Assault.

ARRIVAL OF UNION REINFORCEMENTS.

The Field Won at the Point of the Bayonet.

Repulse of the Rebels at Every Point with Terrible Slaughter.

splendid Conduct of the Union Troops.

Brilliant Bayonet Charges of the Second Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade,

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1862. patch was received at the War De

FIELD OF BATTLE, June 1-12 M. Generals Sumner, Heintzleman and Keyes have been enaged against greatly superior numbers.

featerday at one o'clock the enemy, taking advantage of a terrible storm which had flooded the valley of the niny, attacked our troops on the right flank.

eral Casey's division, which was in the first line corary confusion, during which the guns and baggage were lost: but Generals Heintzleman and Kearney ost galiantly brought up their troops, which checked

At the same time, however, we succeeded, by gre exertion, in bringing across Generals Sedgwick and on's divisions, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his

Rict, but was everywhere repulsed.

We have taken many prisoners, among who Pettigrew and Col. Long.

Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy must be

men behaved splendidly.

Several fine bayonet charges have been made. The

Becond Excelsior regiment made two to-day.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. Major General Commanding.

Reception of the News in Washington.

Wening by the despatches from General McClellan anouncing a desperate battle and a splendid Union victory in front of Richmond. It is evident that the rebels there have been largely reinforced, and thus emboldened taking advantage of the flooded condition of the valley of the Chickahominy, made the attack. The result, as de-tailed by General McClellan, shows that a splendid victory has been achieved, and that no apprehensions need now be entertained for the result at Richmond. It will remembered that a similar assault was made by Beauregard's army at Shiloh, but its re pulse so disheartened and demoralized his army sequence. The victory at Richmond is more deelded than that at Shiloh. The bayonet charges of our Richmond by McClellan's army. The publication of the eral hours rumors were flying thick and fast, conveying exaggerations of the real facts. When copies of the official despatch were read to the expectant crowds at the hotels, the air was rent with cheer upon cheer for the

During the whole of the battle of this morning, Pro feasor Lowe's balloon was overlooking the terrific scene n an altitude of about two thousand feet. Tale graphic communication from the balloon to General collellan, and in direct connection with the military wires, was successfully maintained, Mr. Park Spring of Philadelphia, acting as operator. Every movemen of the enemy was obvious, and instantly reported. is is believed to be the first time in which a balloo tle, and certainly the first time in which a telegraph sta sion has been established in the air to report the move ments of the enemy and the progress of a battle. The advantage to General McClellan must have been im

night, at least, the assailants of General McClellan are

struck dumb, and are forced to endure the almost universal expression of confidence and admiration for the

Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

Our Special Army Correspondence CHICKAROMINY RIVER, May 27, 1862.

Our March—Our Camping Ground—A Marching Order—

Preparations for the Espected Battle, de., de.

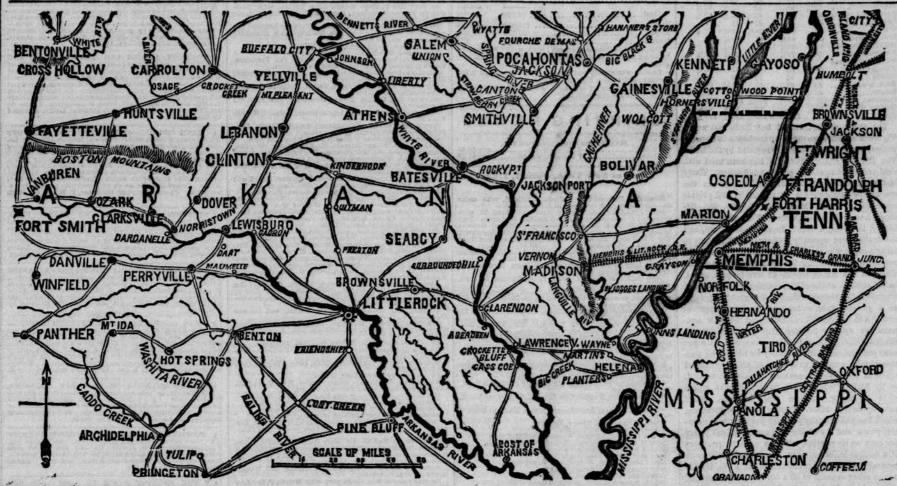
Upon the passage of the Chickahominy river, on Fri

lay, May 23, our division was in advance. Nearly a mile beyond the river the Richmond road turns very sud-lenly to the north, and the Charles City road runs away from it in a nearly opposite direction. As this latter read ren in to the rear of our advance on the other, it was necessary to guard it, and our division was sent down and encamped on it at about a mile from the junc-tion, and another division, following behind, rested at the junction, and almost on the Richmond road. Our commander thus lost (to the intense chagrin of his whole division) the advance, which he had so recently gained, and which he so well deserved to have; for when the corps again moved it was not countermarched, but moved on the Richmond road in the order in which march was begun on Sunday, at ten o'clock A. M., and it was intended to hall at the Seven Pines, a point within seven miles of Richmond; but owing to the many of the country this intention was relinquished, and the advance encamped a mile or more short of the Pines, and made itself comfortable for the night.

The position in which the corps now rested was a very

## CAPTURE OF THE CAPITAL OF ARKANSAS.

General Samuel R. Curtis' West Operations of Army of the Mississippi.



pleasant one. To the left of the road was an extensive and dry pine forest. In this the other division was encamped. On his front was an open plain, a mile in extent in the direction of the road, and about half a mile wide in the other direction. On the side opposite from the road this plain was bounded by another thick wood, and behind this wood, to the other's left, lay our division.

Arrangements were begun, as zoon as the corps rest-d, to carry out further orders. It was evident that we were to march from this camp to battle—that is, if there was to be a battle—and with this conviction all lay

were to march from this camp to battle—that is, if there was to be a battle—and with this conviction all lay down to sleep.

On Monday the following order was issued and read to all the regiments throughout the corps:—GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 128.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, LAWP NEAR COAL HARBOR, Va., May 25, 1862.

1. Upon advancing beyond the Chickahominy the troops will go prepared for battle at a moment's notice, and will be entirely unincumbered, with the exception of ambulances. All vehicles will be left on the eastern side of the Chickahominy, and carefully parked. The men will leave their knapacks, packed, with the wagons, and will carry three days' rations in their haversacks. The arms will be put in perfect order before the treops march, and a carefull inspection made of them, as well as of the cartridge boxes, which, in all cases, will be carried by the men in their pockets. Cemmanders of batteries will see that their limber and caisson boxes are filled to their atmost capacity. Commanders of army corps will devote their personal attention to the fulfilment of these orders, and will personally see that the proper arrangements are made for parking and properly guarding the trains and surplus baggage, taking all the steps necessary to insure their being brought promptly to the front when needed. They will also take steps to prevent the ambutances from interfering with the movement of any troops. These vehicles must follow in the rear of all the troops moving by the same road. Sumcient guards and staff officers will be detailed to carry out these orders. The ammunition wagons will be in readiness to march to their respective brigades and batteries at a moment's warning, but will not cross the Chickahominy until they are sent for. All quartermesters and ordnance officers are to remain with their trains.

2. In the approaching battle the General Commanding trusts that the troops will preserve the discipline

officers are to remain when the control of the approaching battle the General Commanding brutes that the troops will preserve the discipline which he has been so anxious to enforce, and which they have so generally observed. He calls upon all the efficers and soldiers to obey promptly and intelligently all orders that they may receive.

Let them bear in mind that the Army of the Potomac has never, yet been checked. Let them preserve in battle perfect coolness and confidence, the sure forerunners of shorts.

has never yet been checked. Let them preserve in battle perfect coolness and confidence, the sure foreruners of success.

They must keep well together, throw away no shots, but aim carefully and low, and, above all things, rely upon the bayoust. Commanders of regiments are reminded of the great responsibility that rest upon them. Upon their coolness, judgment and discretion the destines of their regiments and success of the day will depend. By command of Major General McCLEILAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

On Monday at an early hour word came in from the pickets in front that the enemy were advancing in force on the Richmond road. All was in readiness and expectation. One brigade was sent forward to meet them, and the remainder of that division and all of ours were held in readiness to move at a moment's notice. But it was a false slarm. The brigade that went forward in such gay good humor found no one and returned. Later, the whole division was moved forward two mises further on the road toward Richmond. Our division was then set to work, with intremching tools, in large details, and that night and the next day (Tuesday) completed a line of ritle pits all along the front of the late camps, and also cogatructed several redoubts for cannen. These works made the position a strong one. With full confidence in their men, our generals yet wissly considered the chances of the present advance as at best no more than even. They gave the foe full credit for his courage, and made their arrangements accordingly. If, despite that, they should succeed, very well; but, in case of reverse, they had something to fall back on to give them breath to go forward once again. In the same view, intrenchments were thrown up near the other generally position. On Tuesday also three reconnois-ances were made—one with three equadrons of cavalry on the cross road that truns from the stage road to the New Bridge road; another with four squadrons of cavalry on the cross road that truns from the stage road to the New Bridge roa

The prize steamship Patras, of London, in charge outing Master Upham, which left Charleston bar on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. This vessel was captured on the night of the 26th of May, twenty-two miles southwest by west of Charleston bar, by the Unite States gunboat Bienville, Commander Mullaney, while

attempting to run into Charleston.

She is an iron wessel, built one year ago, and is a steam propeller of three hundred and fifty tons burthen, with engines of one hundred horse power. Her cargo onsists of 1,400 kegs of gunpowder, 50 cases rifes, 800 bags coffee and a large quantity of quinine. She took in a part of her cargo at London and the balance at Havana. She had no papers on board showing her nation ality or port of destination. Captain Elliot, her former

The vessel and cargo are valued at \$300,000. She nor lies at the Navy Yard, Breoklyn.

A Nassau letter of the 23d of May gives the following in relation to the movements of vessels seeking to slude

the blockade:—
On Wednesday, May 21, her Majesty's gunboat the Bulldog returned from a cruise towards Abaco and hove to off this port, making signals; shortly after which four of the rebel blockade runners—the Kate Secile, Stettin and Nellu-got under weigh, ran out to the Queen's neutral ship, and, after communicating with her, they steered off to the westward, having probably learned the position of our cruisers, several of which have been reported as off Abaco.

Arrest of a Prominent Secessionist in Missouri.
St. Louis, June 1, 1862.
Judge Birch, who has been stumping the State as a candidate for Governor for some time past, was arrested at Rola, on Friday, by order of Colonel Bord, commanding that post, for uttering disloyal sentiments while making a speech which was evidently designed to promaking a speech which was evidently designed to pro-cure secession votes.

Quite a number of noisy secessionists of this city have been arrested within a few days, and it seems to be the determination of the Provost Marshal General to prompt-ly suppress disjoyalty in whatever form it manifests itself.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Union Meeting in Norfolk-Enthusiasm of the People—Heavy Thunder Storm— Rebel Guerllas—Five Hundred Rebel Prisoners, Captured at Hanover Court House, En Route to New York, &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROS, May 31, 1862. inder storm occurred last night, wit torrents of rain, which lasted several hours. Shortly before eleven o'clock the lightning struck the old wooden building on the corner of the road and Camp Hamilton. setting it on fire. The building was entirely destroyed; others in the vicinity were saved. It was occupied by the Engineer Department, and contained three horses, a quantity of cats and corn. Two horses were got out afely and the greater part of the oats and corn. Loss not over \$2,000.

between this place and Richmond, who, while professin o be Union men, insisting that they were reluctantly orced into the rebel ranks, still retain all their bitter for a solitary traveller to meet one or two of them. Our cavalry scouts are out, however, in the direction of Big Bethel and Back river, and frequent arrests are made of these fellows, who are, no doubt, guerillas. They are Many of the depredations and outrages are also committed by runaway contrabands, who roam over the ountry and do pretty much as they please.

The government steamer King Philip, came down rom Washington this morning, having en board a Congressional committee, naval officers and a party of ladies. Mayor Wightman, of Boston, is also here to-day. The whole party visited Norfolk, accompanied by General

this afternoon, with mails, despatches and passengers.

The steamboat Ariel arrived this morning from White House, having on board the prisoners captured by Gen. McClellan at Hanover Court House the other day. They came in charge of Lieutenant Mehaffey, First United Marshal of the Army of the Potomac. They proceed to New York this afternoon, in the steamer Star of the South, in charge of Company D, Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers, Captain McIntyre. They muster in all 541, and include a Major and about a dozen other officers. FORTRESS MONROE, June 1, 1862.

from New York, with privateersmen and others from Fort Hamilton, and will probably go up the James river

seph Segar made a speech. There were cheers for the Stars and Stripes, and great enthusiasm was manifested. The meeting was arranged at short notice. There will be more extensive demonstrations in a few days.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence FORTRESS MONROS, May 27, 1842.
The Late News at Fortress Monros-Later from the James
River—The Massachusetts Men and Governor Andrew, dc.
A heavy storm, with copious rain, has made this vicinity
very gloomy for the past forty-eight hours. Added to this is the unpleasant news from our troops under Gen.
Banks. The accessionists here—for we have them—are
rajoicing over our misfortunes, and do all they can to
dispirit the croakers who infest this place. The storm and unpleasant weather are clearing up, and with it we trust will come a brighter day in the history of our circulated here in reference to the news of the past few days; but I think that these faces, now so radiant with joy, will soon be changed, and that a miserable shade will take its place. Yesterday but seven passengers came vel was again up to its usual standard.

down from Baltimore; but this morning the tide of travel was again up to its usual standard.

I have heard this forenoon from the James river. Everything is quiet up there, and the gunboat Mahaska is again shoat and ready to do duty. The rain has somewhat inserfered with the work of the rebels, who are continually building, or rather digging, rillepits along the river banks. The villains keep up a fire on our gunboats at intervals; but we return the compliment with a shell or two, and they "skeaddde" for a sime.

The flag of truce from City Point is hourly expected, and by it we expect to get some important news, and trust we may again see Colonel Corcoran.

The proclamation, or rather letter, of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, to the Secretary of War, in answer to his telegraph in reference to a further enlistment of troops, has made quite assessation here, especially among the New England men. They denounce him in unmeasured terms, and despise the course he has taken. I was a little surprised at it at first, but soon learned that slithough he was the Governor of Massachusetts herpeople did not think he had a shadow of right thus to use the authority vested in him. The negro-worshipping Governor could not have puiled a better wire for his own destruction. When will these deluded fanctics learn common sense?

There is but little news here to-day of any public importance; and, from the pressure look of things: there

own destruction. When will these deluded fanatica learn common sense?

There is but little news here to day of any public importance, and, from the present look of things, there will be none before the departure of the Baitmore boat. We are expecting good news via White House Point, although the unfavorable weather does not give us much margin for believing that much can be done.

give us much margin for believing that much can be done.

The weather has cleared off beautifully this afterneon, and as soon as the wind mederates the telegraph cable will be laid across the Reads. The end this side is already landed and secured. The cable used is of the same kind as that which spans the bay above here.

Our side are getting along very nicely now. Much of their improvement is due to Mr. C. B. Barclay, of Philadelphia, whose labors are usremitting, and to him many owe their lives. Such philanthropy is selden seen, as is manifested by this gentleman. He is thoroughly devoted to his mission, up night and day; and it would surprise any one to see the amount of nourishing food he dispenses in twenty-four hours.

Great exertions are being made by our volunters surgeons to provible for the wants of our wounded in the vicinity of the main body of the army. There is a wide field there for good surgeons.

It is rumored that the Minnesota will go up to Norfolk to relieve some of the smaller vessels, which have been ordered to ether places of more active duty.

IMPORTANT MILITARY CHANGES.

General Dix to Succeed General Woo for "Dixie," &c., &c., &c.
Baltimore, June 1, 1862.

Major General Dix left here this evening in the Old Point boat for Fortress Monroe to take command of the Department of Virginia, relieving General Wool, whom report says comes here.

The departure of General Dix from Baltimore will be greatly regretted by very many of our citizens. He and his staff officers have made many very warm friends in Baltimore. A parting salute of thirteen guns was fired from the fort on Federal Hill as the steamer left,

Mrs. Greenhow, Miss Rose, her daughter, Mrs. Baxley and Mrs. Morris, four female traitors, who have been imprisoned in Washington for some time, were released and sent to Baltimore last evening under a guard, and left in this afternoon's boat for Old Point, to be sent South. The officer having charge of these women took them to the Gilmore House, where, strange to say, they were permitted to hold a regular levee, and to-day they received quite an ovation from the sec nore, much to the disgust of the Union people of the city.

**NEWS FROM NORFOLK.** 

Our Norfolk Correspondence. Nonrolk, May 27, 1862.
Union Demonstration—The Day Book in Trouble—An Offi-

cial Inspection—A Union Newspaper in Norfolk, de.
A really pleasant incident occurred at General Viele's adquarters last evening. About nine o'clock, in a pitiless northeast storm, a deputation of citizens, comthe oath of allegiance to the government. A more im pressive scene can scarcely be imagined than that pre-sented in the General's room on the occasion alieded to. fair representation of the solid men of the place, and the heartfelt earnestness with which they pledged them-selves to sustain the constitution of the United States gave evidence that loyalty was the sole incentive the renewal of their plighted faith. Some were aged citizens who had passed long years of their life to close their days in the enjoyment of the benefits so ruthlessly deprived by this existing infamous rebel lion. Others were in the meridian of life, while others were just entering upon the stage of active duty, and al were deeply impressed by the importance of the act in which they were engaged. General Viele addressed; which they were engaged. General view actives actives at them a few words of encouragement, and assured them that the protecting arm of the government would be effectively extended over them in the future. After a pleasant interview of half an hour, the party departed;

deputations of a like character would soon follow their rumors calculated to distract the community, ventured to be more open in its disloyaity by utforing the following from a correspondent, who had once before indulged in a mean fling at the military authorities.—

It is due to justice to say that, as a general thing, the officers and soldiers who occupy the city are orderly and well behaved. Instances of rudeness are rare. I am sure no high minded and honorable federal officer, who wishes to think well of his species, will derive any gratification from administering the oath of allegiance to any of our citizens. He must feel nothing but contempt for sympathy for those who take the oath—contempt for those who take it would greatly prefer conquering one brave-man than to nors calculated to distract the community, ventured

any of our category. He must reer totaling out contempt for those who take it voluntarily, and sympathy for those who take forced to do so from inevitable necessity. He would greatly prefer conquering one brave man than to administer the oath to a thousand cowards.

An order was immediately issued to Major Nixon, the Provest Marshal, to close the vile concern and this morning the establishment was taken possession of by that indefatigable and truly efficient efficer. Subsequently the proprietor of the paper called agos the Military Governor, and, by dint of hard promising to do better, and by exciting the Governor's sympathy for the persons who are dependent upon the circulation of the sheet, the order was rescinded restricting its publication. A strong feeling was engendered among the Union men in Norfolk by the slur cast upon them by the Day Bock, and it was apprehended that the public perfect would be broken by the foreible disembowding of the office. Better counsels, however, provailed, and the repitle is suffered to drag its slow longth along for a space. The Bog stock is the secosion organ for this portion of Virginia, and has done a considerable amount of dirty work in that line insits day.

Several business men in this city have made arrangements to have a Union paper published here, and have contributed the means necessary for the enterprise. A journal properly conducted will do much good here, aithough there is not the smallest prospect that the experiment can be made remunerative. There is a deep rooted prejudice to evergome in the community, and there is, beside, no business upon which a paper can rely for support beyond its circulation so that those who are interested in the project cannot be accused of self interest in the matter. A patriotic desire to, aid the government in bringing about a healthy tone in this suffering city is the only incentive to the establishment of a journal that will dissening truth, and not faisebood, in the community, and

fering city is the only incentive to the approximate that will deseminate truth, and not falseheed, in the community.

An official inspection of the enemy's works around Norfolk was made yesterday by Colonel Cram'and Adjutant General Whipple, of General Wool's staff. The officers visited the intrenched camp north of Nerfolk, Indian Poll bridge—which was burned in the face of our troops—the battery at Tanner's Creek Point and the battery of Lambert's Point. The works were found to be in perfect condition, and the officers prenounced them truly formidable if properly defanded. A survey of the various works was made, by direction of General Viele, over two weeks ago, and the statistics gathered by Lieutenant Colonel Dodge; but the inspection of Colonel Cram was the first official visitation to the several points ordered by the commandant of this department.

The Military Governor made a visit to the Scritch war vessel Rinaldo this morning, accompanied by Assistant General Viele's staff. The party was received with due honors, a salute being fired on the occasion.

NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' CORPS.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 1, 1862. It is all quiet here. The rebels have evacuated Martinsburg and Charlestown. The damage done by them to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is trifling. The road can be put in operation to the Ohio river within two days. The Union cavalry on Saturday afternoon occupied Martinsburg and several miles beyond.

Refugees in large numbers are returning to

How General Banks' Army was Saved.

WILLIAMSTORT, Md., May 26, 1863.

Drar Farmer and Morner.—You have probably heard by this time of the three days' fighting from Strasburg and Front Royal to Martinsburg Our company and company B were ordered to Front Royal, is the mountains, twelve miles from Strasburg, last Friday, and when we got within two miles of our destination we heard camenading. The Major ordered the baggage to stop, and our two companies adshed on, and found seven companies of our infantry and two pieces of artillery engaged with several thousand of the enemy. Just as we arrived on the field, Colonel Farem, who had command of our forces, rode up to me and ordered me to take one man and the two fastest horses in our company and ride for dear life to General Banks' headquarters in Strasburg for reinforcements. The direct road to Strasburg was occupied by the enemy, so I was obliged to ride round by another road seventien miles. I rode the seventien miles in fifty-five mitutes. General Banks didn't seem to think it very serious, but ordered one regiment of infantry and two pieces of artillery off. I asked General Banks for a fresh horse to rejoin my company, and he gave me the bost horse that I over rode, and I started back. I came out on the Front Royal turnpike, about two miles this side of where i left our men. Saw two men standing in the road, and their horses standing by the fence. I supposed they were our pickets. They said no. Says I, "Who are you?" 'We are part of General Jackson's staff." I supposed that they were only joking. I laughd, and asked them where Jackson was. They said he was in the advance. I loft them and rode towards Front Royal, till I overteck a solder, and asked them what regiment he belonged to. He are part of General Jackson's staff." I supposed that they were only joking. I laughed, and asked them where Jackson was. They said he was in the advance. I loft them and rode towards Front Royal, ill I overteek a solder, and asked him what regiment he belenged to. He said he belonged to the highth Louisiana. I asked how large a force they had, and the rolly was, "twenty theusend." I jurned back and drew my revolver, expecting either a disperate fight or a Southern jell; but the officers in the road didn't stop me, and I was lacky enough not to meet any of their pickels. But if it was not to meet any of their pickels. But if it was not a narrow escape, then I don't know what is. When I got out of the enemy's lines, I rode as fast as the horse could carry me to General Banks, and reported what I had seen and heard. He said I had sayed the army. In less than on hour the whole army was in motion towards Winchester. After left Front Royal to take the first despatch to Strasburg, our two companies of cavalry, who were covering the retreat of the infanty-and baggage, were attacked on three sides by about three thousand of the enemy's cavalry. Our boys fought like devils, till mearly half of them were killed or wounded, and then retreated to Winchester. Captain White, William Wassen, Hearry Appleby and nine or ten men of our company are killed or taken. William Marshall is all right, except a slight shore wound in the shoulder. We had a shutle at Winchester got licked, and retreated. Our company and Company E were ordered to cover a Parrott gun battery, and bringing the rear. We rode all he way from Winchester to Martinsburg with caunon shot and shell diging around us faster than it did at Buil run. We crossed the Potomac last night. It was-so dark that we couldn't find the ford and had to swim our horses across. We have got our batteries in position on this side, and the sear of the army is crossing. From your son, Chalkley H. GREENLEAF, Company D, Fifth New York cavalry.

On Saturday evening, at the private slave jail of Mesers. Campbell, on Pratt street, near Howard, some sixty slaves sent to the jail by their owners for fear they would absood, manifested vicious conduct and refused to be locked up as usual at dark. The police had to be called in, and not until after a severe struggle, in which the police had to use their pistols, was order restored. The keeper of the jail was knocked down during the fight. No one was seriously injured.

The Term of the Law Courts for June. As the summer vacation approaches strenuous efforts will be made to dispose of many long pending causes before the adjournment of the courts. new to demand a special notice.

new to demand a special notice.

CALENDAR FOR TRIS DAY.

SUPPEME COURT.—Part 1—Nos. 201, 173, 1105, 1299, 1491, 1549, 1749, 1885, 1883, 1947, 1999, 1977, 2109, 2115, 2121, 2127, 2129 21318, 25, 1928. Part 2—Nos. 404, 113, 358, 1162, 1510, 1654, 2002, 2004, 2016, 2034, 2042, 2122, 2146, 2168, 2196, 546, 344, 394, 2200, 2202.

SCHEMION COURT.—Part 1—Nos. 629, 2, 228, 1818, 1819, 1817, 659, 375, 1163, 709, 257, 1767. Part 2—Nos. 884, 2284, 2286, 2290, 2204, 2206, 416, 418, 425, 272, 258, 1992.

DOWNON PLASS.—Per. 1—Nos. 2192, 1003, 1090, 452, 1100, 1009, 1092, 1094, 410, 1113, 1114, 1115, 414, 598, 655. Part 2—Nos. 647, 439, 405, 1814, 591, 970, 688, 1047, 999, 973, 578, 746, 77, 2141, 2049.

City Intelligence.

As Arvain or Horoz.—On Ffriay evening last a hostile meeting took place between two gentlemen, one of whom was an Englishman just returned from Europe, a member of a noble Scotch family, and an American gentleman. The latter received his adversary's snot in the left arm. The subject in dispute it was supposed, arose from umbrage taken by the Englishman at some statements made by the American deregatory to his character. A lady of Philadelphia by birth, but not now resident there, it is supposed, had something to do with the matter. Every effort was made to keep the affair secret.

The Eastern Manufacturers in Paver of Burning Cotton.

[Leon the Boston Iraveller, May 31.]
In conversation with some of our large New England manufacturers, we learn that India cotten is getting much in favor with them, and some of them have sent large orders out for this cotton, preferring it at the present prices to American. They regard it more favorably than the English spinners, since they have had experience in working it. As to the burning of the cotton at the South, our manufacturers consider it will operate beneficially to them if one-half of the crop is burned. The stocks of goods on hand are so large that there is no doubt of an ample supply of cotton to meet the consumption for many months to come, and the manufacturers will be benefitled rather than injured by having the staple come forward for the remainder of the year slowily and a high prices. Some of our shrewdest and largest manufacturers are well convinced of this, and as

CAPTURE OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Gen. Curtis' Army in Full Possession of the City.

The Progress of the Army from Missouri through Arkansas.

SKETCH OF LITTLE ROCK AND VICINITY.

A special despatch from Cairo on Saturday says:-An Arkansas refugee arrived from the fleet to-day. He says that Little Rock is fully occupied by the Union army, and that what citizens remain are decidedly

oyal.

The Arkansas State Legislature had scattered, and vernor fled the State. He is now at Jackson, Mis

been steadily advancing upon this city from two north-ern directions, the former arriving at Batesville on the 3d, and the latter at Jackson Port on the 2d. A junction was afterwards formed between the com they proceeded further south. On the 19th General Osterhaus, with about two hundred and fifty men, met a river, and after a sharp skirmish put them to flight. The chase was kept up with vigor, and the rebels were finally routed. They, however, succeeded in destroying the bridges along the route to the city. It seems, therefore, to be very certain that General Curtis has overme all the obstructions placed in his way, and now holds possession of the capital of the rebel State of Ar

SKETCH OF LITTLE ROCK AND VICINITY. Little Rock is the capital of the State of Arkansas, and he seat of justice of Pulaski county. It is situated at about the centre of the State; on the right or southern bank of the Arkansas river, at a distance of about three huadred miles from its mouth. It is about one hundred and fifty-five miles, in an air line, west by south, of Mem. phis, with which it is connected partly by rail and partly by turnpike road, and it is over a thousand miles, as the bird flies in a westerly direction from the national capi-tal. The latitude of the city is 34 40 north, and the ngitude is 83 10 west of Greenwich. The city is situated on a rocky promontory or bluff, about fifty feet high; and as it is the first eminence that occurs in ascending the river, the city commands a delightful and extensive view of the surrounding country. The town contains some very fine buildings. The State House is an elegant brick edifice, rough cast. The United States Arsenal, State penitentiary (which has been once or twice burned down by the convicts), the six brick built rches and other buildings are very fine. It has also a Masonic Hall, an Odd Fellows' Hall and se naries. There are two or more newspapers published in the city, and previous to the rebellion the United States Court for the Eastern district was held there. Many of who own large estates in this part of the State. A reg on the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers. Good clay for bricks is to be found in the vicinity, also quarries of finslate and granite, very like the Quincy gran so hard. Previous to our national troubles had been formed by some well-to-do resident asti to work the slate quarry, which is in the imme neighborhood, and the prospects of its success were very fair. The population of the city in 1850 was 2,187; but during the next three years it had increased to 3,000 with a rapid and continu The origin of the name of the city is explained as fol-

ows:-In ascending the river there appears on the south ank, rising out of the water, a bald, igneous slate rock. surface, but at high water is almost hidden from view. This gives the name to the city, and is cal conle the "Peint of Rocks." Two miles above two hundred feet high, which is called the "Big The county, Pulaski, is situated in the central part of Arkansas, and contains about twelve he miles, or about seven hundred and sixty-eight the and silver has been opened about ten miles north of Little Rock. The population of the county at last returns was about six thousand, about one-fifth of wh

ASSOCIATION.

On the arrival of the steamship Cossack at this port on Saturday last, with between four and five hundred that no arrangements had been made for their accom-modation by the State authorities. Colonel Bliss was obliged to refuse receiving them at the Park Barracks. the ship shortly after her arrival, and, fine

Operations in New Mexico.

Operations in New Mexico.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 41.

HEADQUAKIERS, DEPARTHERT OF NEW MEXICO.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 4, 1862.

The Colonel commading desires to express his grateful appreciation of the conduct and services of the troops in this department, tested as they have been in the past four months by two general battles, many stirmlebes, and much tolisome and laborious service.

Daring and energetic ip action; patient and reliant when policy dictated a different course; enduring with equal constancy and fortitude privations of food, of clothing and of rest, forced marches, the snow storms of the mountains and the sand storms of the plains, they have driven a superior force of the enemy into the mountains, forced him to abandon his trains, his supplies and his plunder, to leave his sick and wounded by the way-side without care and often without good, and finally to abandon a country which he had entered to "conquer and occupy," leaving behind him, in dead and wounded and in sick and prisoners, one half of his eriginal force.

These results have not been attained without serious losses, and the laurels won at Valverde and Apache canen, hallowed by the blood of many brave and noble men, will ever be a buns of union and friendship between those who have struggled together to free New Mexico from the domination of an arregant and rapacious invader.

By order of Colonel E. R. S. CANBY
General.

SUICIDE OF A GROCKEYMAN ET HAMUNG.—John Geerge Meschendorf, a groceryman, doing business at No. 74 North Moore street, committed suicide Enturday morning by hinging himself to one of the beams in his cellar. Deceased, it appeared, had some freuble about the lease of his store, which caused a lewness of spirita and a determination to commit suicide. Yesterday morning he cellar, suspended himself from a peg in one of the beams. His wife was the first one to make the discovery, and, giving the alarm, the neighbors came in and cut down the bedy, but not before life was wholly extinct. Coroner Cellin held an inquest upon the remains. Deceased was forty-four years of age and was a native of Germany.

Accurate. Province.—Coroner Cellin held an inquest

of William Judge, a pative of Ireland, aged years, who was accidentally drowned white about the pier. Deceased wases married as at the corner of Greenwich and Hammond at